Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
BdA	BALDWIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This level, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soil is on alluvial plains. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is high. The shrink-swell potential is high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
CoA	COTEAU SILT, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout. The soil is medium acid or strongly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. It has medium natural fertility. Surface runoff is slow or medium. Water air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 3 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
CvA	CONVENT AND HYDRAQUENTS SOILS, UNDULATING, FLOODED	This map unit consists of the somewhat poorly drained Convent soil on long, convex ridges and the very poorly drained Barbary soil in swales and depressional areas. The Convent soil is loamy throughout. The Barbary soil is mostly clayey and very fluid throughout. The soils are subject to frequent flooding. The Barbary soil is ponded most of the time.
FAA	FAUSSE SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	THE FAUSSE SERIES CONSISTS OF LEVEL, VERY POORLY DRAINED, VERY SLOWLY PERMEABLE SOILS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK BROWN MUCK AND DARK GRAY CLAY, THE SUBSOIL IS GRAY CLAY MOTTLED WITH BROWN. THESE SOILS FORMED IN THICK BEDS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER CLAYEY ALLUVIUM. THEY OCCUR AT LOW LOCAL ELEVATIONS.
GaA	GALVEZ SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on natural levees on alluvial plains. The soil is loamy throughout. It has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium.
GhA	GLENWILD AND HYDRAQUENTS SOILS, UNDULATING, FLOODED	This map unit consists of the somewhat poorly drained Convent soil on long, convex ridges and the very poorly drained Barbary soil in swales and depressional areas. The Convent soil is loamy throughout. The Barbary soil is mostly clayey and very fluid throughout. The soils are subject to frequent flooding. The Barbary soil is ponded most of the time.
GxA	UDERTS AND GLENWILD SOILS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, SMOOTHED	This complex consists of the well drained Gallion soil on ridges and the poorly drained Perry soil in swales between the ridges. The soils are so intricately mixed that it was not practical to separate them at the scale selected for mapping. The Gallion soil is loamy throughout and the Perry soil is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium in both soils. The Perry soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods, and it is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Shrink-swell potential is moderate in the Gallion soil and very high in the Perry soil. Slopes range from less than 1 percent in the swales to about 3 percent on the ridges.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
IEA	IBERIA CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
IbA	IBERIA CLAY, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the alluvial plain. It formed in alluvium; and it has a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The soil is neutral to moderately alkaline in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is high. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface for long periods during December through April. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
JaA	JEANERETTE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This level to nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The soil is loamy throughout the profile. It has neutral or slightly acid reaction in the upper part of the profile and moderately alkaline reaction in the lower part. Natural fertility is medium or high. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1 to 2.5 feet below the surface. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
KpC	KLIENPETER SILT, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping to gently sloping, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are medium acid or strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.
LAA	LAFITTE MUCK, VERY FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This very poorly drained, slightly saline, fluid, organic soil is in brackish marshes. It is flooded and ponded most of the time. The soil is a fluid, muck to a depth of more than 52 inches. Fluid clay is below the muck. The subsidence potential is very high. The soil has low strength and poor trafficability.
LoA	LOREAUVILLE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in high positions on natural levees of streams and former streams. The soil has a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. It has medium to high natural fertility. Water runs slowly off the surface, and it moves through the soil at a moderately slow rate. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
MAA	MAUREPAS MUCK, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This is a level, very poorly drained, very fluid organic soil in swamps. It is ponded or flooded most of the time. Typically, the soil is very fluid muck throughout. It has a low capacity to support loads. The total subsidence potential is very high. The shrink-swell potential is low. The natural vegetation consists of water tolerant trees, such as baldcypress and water tupelo, and aquatic understory plants, such as alligatorweed and duckweed.
PaA	PATOUTVILLE SILT, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on broad areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. The surface layer is acid, and natural fertility is only medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is 2 to 3 feet below the surface during December through May. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
SIA	SCHRIEVER CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
ShA	SCHRIEVER CLAY, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
UB	URBAN LAND	Urbanland consists of areas where more than 85 percent of the surface is covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces. Examples are parking lots, oil storage tank farms, industrial parks, and shopping centers.